MARKETS, &c., &c., &c.

The steamship Illinois, Capt. H. J. Hartstein, from Aspinwall, whence she sailed on the 3d inst., ar sived in the lower bay on the 11th inst., but did not beach her wharf until yesterday morning. The I. houched at Kingston, Ja., on the 5th, and left same day. She brings the California mails, specie, and passengers which left San Francisco on the 16th cember in the Pacific mail steamship Tennessee. The Illinois arrived off Sandy Hook at half-past

are on the evening of the 11th, where, in consequence of a dense fog, she was obliged to anchor for the night. Got under way on the morning of the 12th, with the intention of proceeding up to city, when the cylinder of the starboard engine burst, rendering further progress impossible. The star-board engine was then disconnected, and preparasions made for running the ship with one engine, when it commenced snowing violently, and she was forced to remain at her anchorage. The I. will go to the Dry Dock for repairs.

We notice in the list of passengers the names of Col. J. B. Moore, Postmaster, and D. W. Thompson. Beq., City Marshal of San Francisco.

The following is the SPECIE LIST OF THE ILLINOIS. David F. Lanman. 287
Louis Negbaum. 2,000
P. Naylor. 15,000
Reynolds & Co. 16,000
Schloss Brothers. 5,000
Schloss Brothers. 3,000
C. W. & A. Thomas. 9,412
Philadelphia Eank. 100,000
D. Toy & Son. 8,508
Wells, Fargo & Co. 51,615
Wilkinson Casseli& Co. 10,400 ee & Co Wilkinson Casselia Co Glidden & Williams J. Goldsmith & Saly

Goodhue & Co. 7,910

Hewland&Aspinwall 37,268

Howard, Son & Co. 8,000

Harbeek & Co. 25,700 Twombley & Lan Inrbeck & Co.... 25,700 Wm. Hoge & Co... 58,000 Total......\$2,015,543 We are indebted to the expresses of Wells, Fargo & Co., Adams & Co., Berford & Co., and to the Purser

of the Illinois, for the ready delivery of California pa-The steamship Tennessee left San Francisco at 8 A. M. on the 16th December, with the mails, three hundred passengers, and \$2,200,000 gold on freight,

and arrived at Panama on the 30th Dec., at 2 A. M. On the 22d Dec., spoke the steamer S. S. Lewis. From San Juan for San Francisco.

The steamship Columbus arrived at Panama on the 19th, in nineteen days from San Francisco. She re-

ports the United States sloop of war Portsmouth at San Diego. The Columbus brought down twentyone passengers. H. B. M. sloop of war Amphytrite was at Acapalco

when the Tennessee left, and was to sail immediately, with \$800,000, for England. The steamship Isthmus was expected to reach Pa-

nama about the 2d of January. The British mail steamer from the South was over due at Panama.

On the 18th Dec., another severe shock of an earthquake was felt at Acapulco, doing considerable

Miss Catharine Hayes was to give a concert for the benefit of the Fire Department of San Francisco on the 16th ult.

Official returns of the Presidential election from

all the counties in the State but three had been re-eeived, which give Pierce 40,312 votes, and Scott 35,512—majority for Pierce, 4,800.

An inquest was held in San Francisco in the 15th nit., on the body Justin Jacob, of Saxony, but late of Philadelphia, who come to his death by general abshilts.

ility.

A man was found dead in the street in San Francisco, on the 15th ult., whose name was unknown. The letters T. C. were marked in India ink upon his

right arm.

The house of Mr. Goodell, in Front street, San Prancisco, was blown over during the late storm, and literally broken to pieces; but Mrs. Goodell and three children, who were in the house at the time, escaped without injury.

The Stockton Journal says it hears of many com-plaints in town and surrounding country of the sick-ness that is prevalent. Pyssentery and ague are the most common. The rainy season has caught many unprepared for its inclemency, and much want and or its inclemency, and much want and our if the winter should be long and

dreary.

The Journal thinks that the Legislature will have to pass a law to fund the debt of Stockton. The price of scrip is now sustained only by the gene-rosity of large holders, who refuse to throw it in cir-There is a stern wheeled steamer at present

There is a stern wheeled steamer at present engaged in transporting freight and passengers to French Camp, by way of the river and slough, while numbers of sailing craft and row boats are profitably engaged in the same trade. Price of freight per ton, \$18; while passengers cash up \$1 for the privilege of a visit to our neighbors of Castoria. The landing is effected at about two hundred yards back of Noble & Stevenson's house, and about three or four hundred yards from Allen & Co.'s house, where the stage stops. The roads, however, after the dry spell of the last week, have become tolerable passable, and we may now expect that the present marine fleet of Stockton will be laid up until another freshet. Such times as teams cannot come into this place make it very busy at French Camp, and all the marine fleet of Stockton will be laid up until abouter freshet. Such times as teams cannot come into this place make it very busy at French Camp, and all the public horses at that place are crowed with passengers.

The fair weather of the past few days has had a

very favorable effect on the roads, and business will increase materially in the next two weeks, should it

increase materially in the next two weeks, should it continue fair and cloudless overhead.

We understand, says the Stockton Journal, from a gentleman just down from the neighborhood of Agua Frio, that several murders were committed in that vicinity recently, and on the road, of a mysterious and attrocious character. Two men in the neighborhood of Agua Frio, and two on the road, according to the report, som up the number. We have no clue to ascertain the accuracy of the story, and give it as it comes to us. We hope it is false.

The Journal thinks that the Maine liquor law stands a poor chance of being passed next winter. It has rather a bad opinion of the temperance habits of the members elect.

the members elect

Marriages and Deaths.

In San Francisco, December 16th, at the Tehama House, by Rev. A. Williams, T. P. Robb, Faq. member of the Common Council of Sacramento, to Miss Mir.am G. Goodenow, the distinguished vocalist.

Of consumption, at Benedia, on the 5th Loc. Edmund.

C. Kennedy, aged 38, son of the late Commodore Kennedy, of the U. S. Navy.

At Missouri Bar. South Fork Ambrican River. Dec. 6th., very suddenly, of apoplexy. J. H. Lyman, of Albary, in the 34th year of his age.

Bec. 4th. m. Jamestown, Toolumne county Fora Cooper, in the 34th year of his age.

Markets.

Markets.

Say Francisco fice 15, 1852. The market is almost invariably quiet on the day if fore the sailing of a mail steamer, and this has been exception to the general rule. The unfavorable swatti has also tended to check business, and has disalled very materially the amount of merchandles shipped

has another the interior of the state of the interior.

Figure.—But little has been doing in this article: sales almost entirely on local account. The rates, both for bbls, and sacks, remain unchanged. Sales of 100 hair sacks Oregen, at \$38, 150 quarter do, domestic \$3.9 n. \$48, and \$4.9 n. \$48

%ie. 20 hbls clear purk, No. 1 seld at \$42.28 manss.—20 hbls clear purk, No. 1 seld at \$42.28 ms. \$55 as therees do. to at the same figure; 60 bbls, botter a chaire arile. 100 hogs do. at the same figure.

Winskry — We note a sale of 50 bils orderary at 55 12.

CANULS. — Administrative are in fair denomic sales of 500 boxes assorted, in lots, at 31 a 31 12. Sperm are dull 50 boxes sold at 54 12.

Best. — Sales of American in half blue, at 30 50; 20 bbls.
do. \$17,300 doesn do. in thes. at 32 a 212.

Sales of Turpenties, in the, at \$1,65.

News from Jamalea. KINGSTON, Ja., Jan. 5, 1853.

The Christmas and New Year's Holidays—Poverty
of the People—The Legislature—The Assizes—

State of Crime-The Weather, &c. The Christmas and New Year's holidays have passed off most quietly, scarcely a circumstance having occurred to distinguish the season from other periods of the year. The fact is, things are now reduced to such a state of depression that the inhabi-tants, with few exceptions, cannot procure the merest necessaries to celebrate periods of festivity. The arrival of the Illinois, bringing news in anticipation of the English steamer, has spread a deep gloom over the entire country. All hopes centered in the integrity of the Derby ministry have fallen since the Chancellor of the Exchequer has made his financial statement, and declared that no assistance shall be rendered us. The packet to arrive will, no doubt bring many orders to throw up properties, for it is now impossible that their cultivation can be con-

now impossible that their cultivation can be continued in the face of such glaring, such wicked tergiversation as has been displayed by those upon whom we so confidently relied for assistance. All hope seems now gone, and, in the language of one of our newspapers of to-day, viz., Lauton's Daily Advertiser, I may well say—

To try and lift the curtain that conceals the future is too painful. Unless justice be again enthroned within the hearts of British statesmen, and mercy finds her seat there, these fair gardens of the West will be prolific but in one thing—they will grow one wide willow that shall overhang the tomb of British honor.

The House of Assembly will resume its sittings on the 25th inst. It is doubtful now whether any vote of supplies will be made. For my part, I hope a firm and honest determination will be come to not to raise one cent, except, perhaps, for the support of our prisons, which are necessary, in the present state of affairs, for the protection of life and property. Of course there will be opponents to these opinions, but the majority will, I hope, be in favor of them.

The assizes for the present term are now being held in the Surry county Court House, in this city. The calendar is the most disgusting ever brought before a court, for it contains, out of twenty to thirty cases, fully half of the most disgusting and revolting offences possible.

The governor has appointed the Hon. Alexander

cases, fully haif of the most disgusting and revolting offences possible.

The governor has appointed the Hon. Alexander Joseph Lindo to be custos of the parish of St. Mary, in the room of the Hon. Daniel Hart, deceased.

The weather is rather unsettled; frequent showers, quite unusual for the season, visit us, and at intervals the heat is very oppressive.

The public health is not satisfactory, for there are several event of the room of the course of fever about the town.

My next, or the subsequent one thereto, will, I have no doubt, contain matters of more interest, as the Assembly will have met again, and its legislation consequent on the conduct of the home government will be known.

KINGSTON, Ja., Jan. 5, 1853. The Effect of the News from England-The Yellow

Fever, &c.

The news received from England, by the Illinois, to the 4th December, has been very discouraging, especially about the budget of the British government

to the 4th December, has been very discouraging, especially about the budget of the British government and the sugar duties. I expect the island will now be in a bad state. Estates will be all abandoned. The only item of news to write is the yellow fever is very prevalent among the shipping.

No other news of importance.

The House of Assembly is to meet on the 25th inst. I expect they will begin to work then. The holidays have passed off very dull and quiet.

KINGSTON MARKET.

KINGSTON JAMAICA, Jan. 5.—Butter—Irish held for 11 ½d. a 12d. There is not any Halifax or American at market. Beet—is. a 5s. per half barrel. Corn Meal—In very heavy supply, with only retail operations occurring at 23s. per harrel. 20s. has been offered and refused for a parcel of 500 barrels—the holder wanting 22s. The stock is estimated as exceeding 1,600 barrels. Corn—South American. 4s. to 4s. 6d. per bushel. Cod Fish—The stock of tierce is very heavy, with a disproportionate supply of boxes. Tegether, some operations have been effected at 13s. and 18s. 6d. respectively, but casks alone don't command more than 12s. 6d. Boxes separately would bring 20s. An arrival of 200 tierces via Raltimore has helped still further to depress the market for cask fish. Cheese—All descriptions are plentified, and dull of sale. Flour—A very unsettled market, with supplies amounting to upwards of 7,000 barrels. Baltimore is moved with difficulty at 33s. in moderate parcels, and 52s. 6d. has been accepted for a let of Philadelphia, not of very recent receipt. Some more of the latter is obtainable at the same rate. Freights—There is nothing offering at present. The vessels which have salled from Kingston since our last, left, all of them, in ballast. We have no statement of experiemment of the latter is obtainable at the same rate. Freights—There is nothing offering at present. The vessels which have salled from Kingston since our last, left, all of them, in ballast. We have no statement of experience manner of the latter is obtainable at the same rate. F

News from China.

By the way of San Francisco news from China to the 5th of November has been received.

Captain Sylvester, of the clipper ship Aramingo, died at Shanghae on the 1st of November, as the ship dropped down in the stream on her return to New York. Captain Hinckley, of the Oread, died a few days previous to her arrival, and was buried at Shanghae.

At Ningpo, the Portuguese Consul lately despatched a strong force of lorchas to discover and retake the lorchas which the mutineers took possession of, and which now form part of a piratical fleet on the Foh Klen coast. The two fleets met a short time since, and had a fight of several hours, when the pirates put to sea. As it was blowing a gale at the time the Portuguese feared to pursue them. The latter have been reinforced by lorchas from Fulchau, and there will, it is expected, soon be another and

e decisive action. Ennwhile, a large number of Canton sailors had

Méanwbile, a large number of Canton sailors had the boldness to seize a lorcha at anchor near the Portuguese Consulate at Ningpo at midnight, and put to sea with her. The mutinous conduct of the Canton hands on board of the lorchas in the harbor caused the Consul to have them nearly all dismissed. They retailated in the manner related.

An imperial decree is published in the Pekin Gazette of September 30th, announcing the loss, in August, of three towns in the south of Hoo-nau, as reported by memorial from Sai-bangah and Chingken-tsai. His majesty says that the capture of these places is attributable to the incapacity of the ministers, and they are held to be wholly inexensable.

The conduct of the operations against the rebellious banditti is now commatted to Sen-kwang-tsin, governous general of the two Kwang provinces, who having been successful in repeated engagements by land and water with the rebels of the Tuo kwang, is now ordered to lead his victorious troops, now being assembled there from each province, to make a clean

dered to lead his victorious troops, now being as-sembled there from each province, to make a clean

sweep of the thieving pest.

The total amount of green and black teas exported from the port of Shanghae to the United States, from the left July to the 2th of October, was 10,268,101, being an excess of 5,684,471 over the exports for the me period last year.
The North China Hevald is in raptures at the pros-

sective steam communication between China and an Francisco. It will not be long before the ne-cessary arrangements for the establishment of such

San Francised. It will not be long before the necessary arrangements for the establishment of such a line are completed.

From the North China Herald, Oct. 16.3

Shordly after we last wrote on this topic, it became known here that the insurgent bands, passing by Kwellin, the capital city of Kwang-see, which, after investing, they had withdrawn from, had poured in great numbers into the contiguous districts of the province of Hooman. For a time they carried everything before them. Two departmental cities and several places of less note fell into their hunds. According to the Government Gazette, these losses arese from the General detending that frontier allowing himself to be out manuscoved by the insurgents, who are also described as emptoning one of these cities by battering a beaution in the walls with artillery. The resistance made here so enraged the captors that they put to the swerd all the officers, civil and military, about hinty in number, who were taken prisoners, as also about the teen hundred of the people. For these misfortunes the Goneral was called to account, and the Plemipotratiary Sai-shaugah was degraded several steps, but ordered to remain at his post.

Here their further progress in Hooman seems to

Burn.—Sales of American.

6. \$17: 300 doesn do. in class at \$3 m/s.

Surgeon Charles D. Marveid has been ordered to the E.S. steam frights. Powlastan in these of Surgeon John A. Lockwood, denothed. Perser decays the producting a disastrons starreston in the reference to the Powlastin in place of doesn. Horse the mention of the Wastington Navy Yard, in place of the last finguous navious the commodizer Morgan.—Norfolf Berona.

A German named Jacob Baker fell from the sevents for the Charcellor of the British Exactioner to know the first three is no risk whatever either in posses a war, of my aminution in the supply of tea, and as little or settles, to the ground, on the 11th last, crising a discover of the British Exactioner to know of the place of the British Exactions for the Charcellor of the British Exactions of the last of the last of the wind in the supply of tea, and as little or of the British Exactions for the Charcellor of the British Exactions of the last one of the last one of the British Exactions for the Charcellor of the British Exactions and the windows of the consult to come in the consult to come in the service of the British Exactions for the Charcellor of the British Exactions of the little powled in the supply of tea, and as little or of the British Exactions for the Charcellor of the British Exactions of the last one of the last of the last one of the last of the last of the last one of the last one of the last of the last one of the British Exactions for the Charcellor of the British Exactions for the Charcellor of the British Exactions of the last one of the last of the last one of the last of the

THE NAVY.

THE PROPOSED REFORM. INTERESTING REPORT AND BILL

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,

In the Senate of the United States, \(\)
January 10, 1853. \(\)
The following is the report of the Committee on Naval Affairs, they having had under consideration the organization of the naval establishment of the United States, and the Navy Department:

That, in examining the history of the legislation of Congress with reference to the navy, it appears that very little has been done by law for the purpose of giving organization to the Navy Department. Until the year 1798, the Secretary of War performed the duties devolved upon the Secretary of the Navy. The Department of the Navy was not established until that year, and the act passed for that purpose, on the 30th of April, 1798, consists of but a single section, which is as follows:

on the 30th of April, 1798, consists of but a single section, which is as follows:

"Be it enacted, &c., That there shall be an executive department, under the denomination of the Department of the Navy, the chief officer of which shall be called the Secretary of the Navy, whose duty it shall be to execute such orders as he shall receive from the President of the United States relative to the procurement of naval stores and materials, and the construction, armament, equipment, and employment of vessels of war, as well as all other matters connected with the naval establishment of the United States."

By this act, everything appears to have been left to Executive discretion, and no organization whatever prescribed by law.

or the 16th of July of the same year, however, an act was passed creating a single officer in this department, called an accountant, whose duty it was made to account for moneys advanced and expended

partment, caned an accommant, whose say terms and to account for moneys advanced and experited for the naval service.

Nothing further in the way of organization for the Navy Department was done until the passage of the act of the 7th February, 1815, entitled "An act to alter and amend the several acts establishing a Navy Department, by adding thereto a board of commissioners." This act provided that the board of commissioners shall be attached to the office of the Seccretary of the Navy, and under his superintendence shall discharge all the ministerial duties of said office relative to the procurement of naval stores and materials, and the construction, armament, equipment, and employment of vessels of war, as well as other matters connected with the naval establishment of the United States. The second section of this act also authorizes the commissioners "to prepare such rules and regulations as shall be necessary for securing uniformity in the several classes of vessels, and their equipment, and for repairing and refitting them, and for securing responsibility in the subordivate of the securing responsibility in the securing responsibility in the subordivate of the securing responsibility in the securing responsibility

ing uniformity in the several classes of vessels, and their equipment, and for repairing and refitting them, and for securing responsibility in the subordinate officers and agents."

Seventeen years after the establishment of the Navy Department, and twenty-six years after the establishment of the government, the first effort seems to have been made to "secure responsibility in the subordinate officers and agents of the navy." The want of "responsibility in the subordinate officers and agents is still the vice of the Navy Department. So far was the act of 1815 from effecting the desired object of securing responsibility, that it actually diminished, by dividing the little responsibility which before existed. The commissioners of the navy, by that act, were mere clerks to the Secretary of the Navy, to register his edicts, and employed principally in making contracts and collecting materials; and whatever information or advice they may have given on other and more important matters connected with the navy, was given without the obligation of law, and consequently without the public and serious responsibility which should attach to official advice.

No further legislation took place in reference to the organization of the Navy Department until the session of Congress of 1842. Then, by the act of August 31, 1842, the act constituting a board of navy commissioners was repealed, and five bureaus were organized and attached to the Navy Department.

These bureaus were:—

1. Bureau of Navy Yards and Docks.

These bureaus were:—

1. Bureau of Navy Yards and Docks.

2. Bureau of Construction, Equipment and Re

3. Bureau of Provisions and Clothing.

3. Bureau of Provisions and Clothing.
4. Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography.
5. Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.
This act likewise failed to secure to the public service the advantages of the best and most efficient professional ability, and for the same, among other

vice the advantages of the best and most efficient professional ability, and for the same, among other reasons, that these chiefs of bureaus continue to be mere clerks, without the responsibility necessary to secure independent action and proper co-operation. These defects the committee hope to obviate by the bill which they have reported, by making these officers, in connection with the Secretary of the Navy, the official and responsible advisers of the Secretary in relation to naval matters.

It seems, therefore, plain, from all previous legislation on the object of the navy, that Congress has made little or no progress towards such an organization as is adequate to the correction of those pernicious influences which have been felt in the administration of navalaffairs from the beginning.

The constitution confers on Congress the power to "provide and maintain a navy." This has been done in the most general manner, whilst, with the exceptions mentioned above, all other organization has been left to Executive discretion. The President, by the constitution, is the commander-in-chief of the navy, which implies a previous organization; yet it appears, according to the present organization, he is really the only officer in the government responsible for the civil administration of the Navy Department. The Secretary of the Navy is, in fact, like the chiefs of bureaus—only a clerk, in the language of the act of 1798, "to execute such orders as he shall receive from the President." The chiefs of bureaus—only a clerk, in the language of the act of 1798, "to execute such orders as he shall receive from the President." The chiefs of bureaus—only a clerk, in the language of the act of 1798, "to execute such orders as he shall receive from the President." The chiefs of bureaus and the Secretary take shelter from responsibility under him; while, from the very nature of things, it is impossible that the President can give that attention to the details of the naval service which should is impossible that the President can give that atten-tion to the details of the naval service which should correspond with his responsibility.

The act of the 31st of August, 1842, establishing

The act of the 31st of August, 1842, establishing the naval bureaus, gave to each branch of the service a head presumed to be peculiarly qualified for the discharge of the proper duties of his bureau. But, nevertheless, practically there is no more responsibility in each chief of a bureau than there was in the old Beard of Navy Commissioners. The Secretary of the Navy Department being necessarily a civilian, is entirely dependent on the chiefs of bureaus, or of the Navy Department, being necessarily a civilian, is entirely dependent on the chiefs of bureaus, or other irresponsible advicers for information in relation to the service. This information is generally given in an unofficial manner, and, therefore, involves no responsibility, and is, consequently, too often given without knowledge or reflection. The want of professional knowledge and experience of the Secretary of the Navy, acting in subordination to the President, while the President, from the multiplicity of his engagements, is altogether mable to plicity of his engagements, is altogether unable to bestow on the details of the naval service any attenbestow on the details of the naval service any attention commensurate with his responsibility, seem to demand the creation of some suitable body to which the country may look with greater confidence. It appears indispensable, therefore, for the proper administration of naval affairs, that there should be associated in the Navy Department, efficially, men of the greatest ability and professional experience, and that they should be placed in a position actually of high and public responsibility. The subjects which are exclusively intrusted to a single bureau are often of so much importance as renders it desirable that the experience and the knowledge possessed by all the chiefs of buperance as renders it desirable that the experience and the knowledge possessed by all the chiefs of bir reaus should be put in requisition for the benefit of the jubile service. The chief of one bureau may often be a more competent judge of a subject be longing to another bureau than the chief of the lat longing to another bureau than the chief of the lat-ter; and all the chiefs of bareaus could not full to derive instruction from frequent and mutual discus-sions and deliberations on practical questions, per-taining to maval affairs. The country has a right to the benefit of all the experience of public function-aries on every question upon which the concentration of counsel may be conducive to the public safety, it is likewise entitled to know to whom it is indebted

in great numbers into the contiguous districts of the province of Hoconas. For a time they carried everything before them. Two departmental cities and several places of tess note fell into their hands. According to the Georemont Gazette, these losses area from the General demaining that frontierallowing his himself to be out an overall the minure and the series by battering a breach in the walls with artifacy.

The resistance made nere to cursued the captors that they put to the sword all the officers, civil and military, about hirrly in number, who were taken prisoners, as also about this set handred of the people. For these misoframes the General was called to account, and the Pleinpotentiary san-shaugath was degraded several steps, but ordered to remain at his post.

Here their further progress in Hoo-ann seems to have been checked, and their plans for effecting a descent upon Chatgesian, the capital of that province, was builted by the government. Subsequently their attention has been directed to warras knaugaze, and is has revently become known that they have faken two lowers in Nanganeho, on the southwest frontier of that revening the continuous, which is said to be held by a powerful government as very remote continuous, which is also to be held by a powerful government force.

The receives will have perhaps, agree with us, that while the character of these destanchers is such as to testing a desertion of the receive force of the second attention of continuous, they are accounted to the continuous of the province of carterious, and the province of t

no more than justice. But he justly dreads the secret calumny and the unknown accuser. The committee are of opinion that the interests of the service would be promoted by the appointment of a permanent officer to act as judge advocate of naval courts martial. The supervision of such an officer would tend to secure uniformity in the forms and proceedings of courts-martial, and give to the law applicable to such courts system and consistency throughout the naval service.

The law martial, with the progress of society, has become complicated, and more or less dependent on precedent. At present the government selects, often unadvisedly, judge advocates of little experience, and not always possessed of that peculiar learning which should qualify them to conduct the prosecution of offenders in the most proper manner. The consequence is, that too often neither the parties or the country are satisfied with the proceedings of courts-martial.

There is a great variety of duties pertaining to the personnel of the navy distributed through the Navy Department, which, if transferred to a bureau, would add to the efficiency of the navy, and better secure a proper appreciation to the officers and men of their services and merits. The committee, therefore, have provided in the bill herewith reported for the establishment of the bureau of personnel and courtsmartial.

Your committee, fully appreciations.

lishment of the bureau of personnel and courtsmartial.

Your committee, fully aware of the magnitude
and importance of the duty devolved upon them,
have labored to present to the Senate such a thorough
organization of the personnel of the navy as will effectually secure for the country, under all circumstances, the elite of its professional ability and experience. A retired list is indispensable to the attainment of this object; and your committee
has provided for one, under such restrictions as
must secure the officer from public injustice
or ingratitude, while at the same time the country
will secure the services of its most accomplished officers. The present system of promoting by seniority
of commission, without a previous selection and careful pruning of its material, based as it is upon the
fiction that all officers are equally qualified for every
possible contingency of the service, is the moral incubus which is crushing it. It effectually excludesenergy, zeal, ability, and daring, from the noblest
enterprises, and constitutes length of service, without
regard to old age and mental and physical imbecility,
the controlling elements in the selection of a commander.

A prudent man intrusts not the ordinary affairs of

mander.

A prudent man intrusts not the ordinary affairs of life to agents whose powers are on the decline; and we find abundant evidence, even in the records of our

A prudent man intrusts not the ordinary affairs of life to agents whose powers are on the decline; and we find abundant evidence, even in the records of our own brief naval career, to convince us that warfare upon the great deep demands all the energy, power, and will that God confers wpon man. Hull fought his great action and conquered the Guerrier at thirty-eight years of age; Paul Jones captured the Serapis, in one of the most celebrated combats on record, at thirty-two; Decatur burnt the Philadelphia at twenty-seven, and captured the Macedonian at thirty-two; Perry conquered on Lake Erie at twenty-eight, and McDonough on Lake Champlain at thirty-one; Stewart, in the Constitution, captured the Cyane and Levant at thirty-nine, and Bainbridge conquered the Java at thirty-one. The youngest conqueror was twenty-seven, and the oldest but thirty-nine; and thirty-three years was their average age.

Regardless of that manhood, those stern and striking characteristics which have ever distinguished the successful sailor, regardless of those peculiar qualifications essential to the successful issue of those great trusts to which his country calls him, our present system entails upon the country the hazard of confiding to the hands of ignorance and imbecility tasks to which the energy of youth, the judgment of age, and the greatest professional ability are barely equal.

Naval officers are not only in command of our ships and fleets, and as such called upon to compete with the highest order of professional talent and advancement of Europe, but, in the exercise of their protection over our commercial marine in all seas, a knowledge of the institutions, government, and commercial systems of the princial powers of the cartia, and a general acquaintance with the laws of nations, are essential. They are called upon to protect not only our scamen and citzens abroad, but our consuls and public agents. They are called upon to protect not only our scamen and citzens abroad, but our consuls and public agents. They are called upon

master and passed midshipmen are abolished— changes which cannot fail to stimulate ambition and

distinguish merit.

The bureaus of the personnel and court-martial, for The bureaus of the personnel and court-martial, for which the bill provides, are deemed essential to the best interests of the navy; a great diversity of precedents and practice in the investigation of causes before courts-martial, where the proceedings should be uniform, and the principles established, has created a distrust of the equity of these necessary tribunals. Your committee have seen the necessity of prescribing some method of placing before the country the professional standing of officers in the judgment of their peers, in order that the chief of the Navy Denaturent may, at all times, have the means of distin-

of their peers, in order that the chief of the Navy De-partment may, at all times, have the means of distin-guishing merit by the rewards of particular posts or special duty; and they have in the seventh section of the bill devised a plan which they believe to be free from all reasonable objection.

Great difficulty is experienced in promptly obtaining seamen for the navy. This difficulty, which has proved very embarrassing to the British navy, also, has been, to some extent, the result of the vast in-crease of our coasting and California trade; the con-sequent demand for seamen at largely-increased uent demand for seamen at largely-increased wes, with the additional stimuli of short voyages wages, with the additional stimute of short voyages, and the chances of promotion to the posts of mates and masters, while the wages in the navy have not varied. But an additional reason is found in the absence of that wholesome discipline in the service, essential for the protection of the upright seamen against the practices of the idle and vicious.

The way of seamen ordinary seamen landsmen.

ainst the practices of the idle and vicious.

The pay of seamen, ordinary seamen, landsmen,
d boys, is at present twelve, ten, nine, and six doilars per month, respectively; and your committee have deemed it essential to increase the pay of these as well as of all the warrant and petty officers, and to approximate it to the wages of similar classes in the erchant service.

As a further inducement to engage in the service

a provision is made for three months' extra pay, and medal, in certain cases, to such as particularly dis a medal, in certain cases, to such as particularly dis-tinguish themselves for good conduct and ability; and the naval academy, and the naval commission and premotion, are opened to the sailor boy whose character, conduct, and capacity may entitle him to the festering hand of the Navy Department.

Such are the principal features of the bill reported by your committee.

The Bill

TO ORGANIZE THE NAVY OF THE UNITED STATES.
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congrees assembled. That the commissioned officers of the navy of the United States shall be of the number and the grades following, to wit: Twenty commodores, sixty-eight captains, ninety-seven commanders, fifty licutenant commandants, three hundred and twenty-five first licutenants, two hundred and five second lieutenants, sixty-nine surgeons, thirty-four passed assistant surgeons, forty-five assistant sur-geons, sixty-four pursers, twenty assistant pursers, ten chief engineers, nincteen first assistant engineers, twenty-nine second assistant engineers, thirty-seven third assistant engineers, twenty four chaplains, and the twelve professors of mathematics now in service; provided, that no professors of mathematics shall hereafter be appointed in the navy. And that the warrant officers shall be the nincteen masters now in service; provided, that no masters shall be appointed or warranted in the service; two hundred and two midshipmen, forty-one boutswains, forty-five gunners, forty-five carpenters, and thirty-eight salimakers.

When midshipmen shall have passed their examination, and been assigned to the maval service, they shall be commissioned as second lieutenants; and ten chief engineers, nineteen first assistant er

shall be commissioned as second lieutenants; an the number so assigned and commissioned shall no

exceed sixty in any one year.
Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That, before Sec. 2. And be at larther enacted, That, before eny change of the grades or number of officers shall take place, there shall be created a retired list and a pernament furlengh list of the mavy; for the establishment of which the President of the United States may convene, at the city of Washington, a bodrd of mavel officers, to consist of two captains, two commanders, and two lieutenants of the mavy cachof when shall have seen at least five years' sea service whis respective grade.

whom shall have seen at least five years' sea service n his respective grade.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted. That within six months after said board shall have convened, it shall report to the President of the United States the names of such commissioned officers of the line of the navy as shall appear, upon a careful serviny of all such efficers, to be incapacitated, disqualified, or incompetent, from any came whatever, for active, pr mpt, and efficient service, both ashore and affinat, in their several grades; and if the President shall approve thereof, the said officers so reported shall be thenceforth retired, or permanently forloughed from the may, as the beard may determine and they shall thereafter receive from the treasury of the United States, in lieu of all pay and emolutions thereinafter specified, which amounts shall be paid to them in the Islander and form in which they formerly received their pay.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That vacancies on said board may be filled by the President, who shall preserve the aforesaid relative proportion of and qualification of sea service.

5. And be it further enected, That at the exnor five years from the adjournment of said,
the President of the United States shall in this product assemble another smaller board, of the force, highest grades, which shall proceed in all re-pertent assemble to make a second retirement of

eps oferezeid.

L. And he is further enacted, That after said are, turloughed lists shall have been approved.

as aforesaid, from the remaining captains there shall be promoted to the grade of commodore the number specified in the first section hereof; and vacancies thus created in the grade of captain shall be filled from the remaining commanders; and the vacancies in the grade of commanders shall be filled from the remaining lieutenants; and from the grade of lieutenants there shall be created the grade of lieutenant commandant, and the remaining lieutenants shall constitute the grade of first lieutenant; and all promotions shall be by seniority of commission.

lieutenant commandant, and the remaining lieutenants shall constitute the grade of first lieutenant; and all promotions shall be by seniority of commission.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the grades of passed midshipmen and of master shall be abolished; that all masters and passed midshipmen reported by the board for service shall be commissioned, and shall have rank and pay as second lieutenants; but that the duties of master shall continue to be performed by officers of this grade.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of every commodore to transmit annually to the Navy Department, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary thereof, a list of such captains as he may, on his honor, deem to possess most professional character, ability, and experience; and it shall be the duty of every captain, commander, lieutenant commandant, and first lieutenant, in like manner to transmit a list of the officers composing the grades immediately below them respectively; and such lists shall contain, as nearly hs practicable, one-fifth of the names of all the officers of the several grades reported upon. The Secretary of the Navy shall scrutinize and compare such lists, ascertain the one-fifth of the officers of each grade who have received the highest number of designations, and annex to their names and lineal rank, in each annual naval register, the numbers so received.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That the pay of the said officers shall be according to the following rates per annum: rates per annum :-

THE SENIOR COMMODORE.

In command of a squadron, four thousand five hundred dollars; at navy-yard or other duty, four thousand five hundred dollars; waiting orders, or on leave less than sixty days, three thousand five hundred dollars; on leave beyond sixty days, three thousand dollars; retired list, two thousand five hundred dollars; permanent furlough list, two thousand dollars. THE SENIOR COMMODORE.

In command of a squadron, four thousand dollars, commond of a squadron, four thousand dollars; on other duty, four thousand dollars; waiting orders, or on leave not over sixty days, three thousand five hundred dollars; leave beyond sixty days, two thousand eight hundred dollars; retired list, two thousand two hundred dollars; furlough list, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

Sea service, three thousand five hundred dollars; on other duty, three thousand dollars; waiting orders, or leave less than sixty days, two thousand five hundred dollars; leave beyond sixty days, two thousand four hundred dollars; retired list, two thousand two hundred dollars; furlough list, one thousand five hundred dollars. COMMANDERS.

Sea service, two thousand five hundred dollars; on other duty, two thousand five hundred dollars; waiting orders, or leave less than sixty days, one thousand eight hundred dollars; leave beyond sixty days, one thousand seven hundred dollars; retired list, one thousand five hundred dollars; furlough list, one thousand two hundred dollars.

LIEUTENANT COMMANDERS.
Sea service, two thousand dollars.
At yards or other duty, one thousand eight hundred dollars.
Waiting orders, or leave less than sixty days, one thousand six hundred dollars.

thousand six hundred dollars.

Leave beyond sixty days, one thousand four hun

Leave beyond sixty days, one thousand four hundred dollars.
Retired list, one thousand two hundred dollars.
Furlough list, nine hundred dollars.
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Sea service, one thousand five hundred dollars.
Other duty, one thousand five hundred dollars.
Waiting orders, or leave less than sixty days, one thousand two hundred dollars.
Leave beyond sixty days, or retired list, one thousand dollars.
Furlough list, eight hundred dollars.
SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
Sea service or other duty, seven hundred and fifty

dollars. Waiting orders, or on leave of absence, six hundred dollars. Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That officers on

sec. 10. And be it inviter chaecad, That oncers on the retired and furlough lists shall retain their respec-tive titles on the books of the Navy Department, and they shall not be precluded, because of such re-tirement, from receiving pensions to which they may be critical.

be entitled.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That the passed midshipmen and the masters who may be reported by said board for retirement shall not go on the retired and furloughed lists, but they shall be dropped from service by the President, and shall each receive the property and statement of the president of the presid

from service by the President, and shall each receive an amount equal to two years' sea service pay.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States may at his discretion placupon the retired or furlough list any officer of the airresaid five grades who may apply for the same.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That no commissioned officer of the navy, other than pursers of assistant pursers, shall be required to discharge the duties of purser or assistant purser; and no office (midshij men, second lieutenants, and officers acting a judges advocate, excepted) shall be entitled to receive any pay, compensation, or emolument beyond what hi rank on the naval register may entitle him, for the performance of any duty, in or appertaining to the navy.

Sec. 14. And be it further enacted. That officers in command of naval vessels charged by the President with the conveyance of ministers plenipotentiary, envoys, commissioners, agents, or other public func-tionaries, shall make suitable provision for them; and their proper and reasonable expenditures therefor under such regulations as the Secretary of the Navy may prescribe, shall be paid to them by the account ng officers of the treasury. Sec. 15. And be it further enacted, That twenty

assistant pursers shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, who shall be detailed for service as the Secretary of the Navy may direct, and this number shall be maintained. No pursers shall hereafter be appointed, but promotions shall be made from the grade of assistant purser to that of purser by seniority of commission; and said assistant pursers shall receive a salary of one thousand dollars per annum. Sec. 16. And be it further enacted, That pursers,

chaplains, marine officers, engineers, and their re-spective assistants, shall be designated staff officers of the navy; and all other officers of the navy shall

be considered officers of the line.

Sec. 17. And he it further enacted, That surgeons, pursers, and chief engineers of the mavy, who have been in commission as such over twelve years, shall take presedence with, but not over, commanders; and take presedence with, but not over, commanders; and surgeens, pursers, and chief engineers less than twelve years in commission, shall take precedence with, but not over, lieutenant commandants; and all other staff officers of the navy shall take precedence with second lieutenants, provided that no staff officer of the navy shall ever take rank or precedence in command over any officer of the line of the navy. Sec. 18. And he it further enacted, That the board of officers to be convened by the President as after-Sec. 18. And he it further enacted, That the board of officers to be convened by the President, as aforesaid, shall determine and prescribe the uniform of the personnel of the navy, and report the same to the President of the United States, who may, if he aprove the same, cause it to be adopted; and the uniform so approved shall not thereafter be changed but by the said subsequent board and the President's approbability.

efficer of the navy shall be appointed to perform the duties of judge advocate upon a court-martial, he shall be entitled to additional pay not to exceed five dollars per day, at the discretion of the Secretary of

dollars per day, at the discretion of the Secretary of
the Navy, for every day so employed.

Sec. 20. And be it further enacted, That it shall be
the duty of every officer in command of a sloop, frigate, or ship-of-the-line, upon the termination of his
cruise, to make a special report to the Secretary of
the Navy upon the general conduct of the petty officers, seemen, ordinary seamen, landsmen, and boys,
under his command on said cruise, and to designate
by name those who are entitled, from their good conduct to special updies, and upon such reports the duct, to special notice; and, upon such reports, the Secretary of the Navy shall annually select five of said boys who may appear to him most deserv-ing, and rend them to the Navai Academy for education as midshipmen. And to each petry officer, scaman, ordinary scaman, landsman, and boy, so re-ported for good conduct, (provided that the number ported for good conduct, (provided that the number so reported from each ship shall not exceed one-teath of the crew thereof.) the Secretary shall cause to be issued a certificate of conduct and cheracter, in such form as he may prescribe, which certificate shall entitle every petty officer to three months' extra pay, and an appropriate medal, to be devised by the Bertary; and every seaman, ordinary seaman, landsman, and boy, to three months' extra pay.

See, 21. And he it further enacted, That the pay of the personnel of the navy, not heretofore provided for, shall be as follows:—

The pay of midshipmen as now allowed by law.
Bentswains, gunners, carpenters, and salimakers, newly appointed, and before having, a warrant, on duty, per assum seven hundred dollars.

On ferve of absence, or waiting orders, five hundred dollars.

On leave or absence, or waiting orders, five handred dellars.

After five years' sea service, and having a warrant, on duty, eight hundred dollars.

On leave, or waiting orders, six hundred dollars.

After ten years' sea service, on duty, one thousand

llers. Leave of absence, or waiting orders, seven hundred

rans. A rancrers in ships-of-the-line, thirty-five dellars per Amerers in frightes, thirty dollars per month.

Alteorers in legates, thirty dollars per month.
American in sleeps, twenty-five dollars per month.
Masters' mates, thirty dollars per month.
All other mates, twenty-five dollars per month.
Masteratains, twenty five dollars per month.
Ship's corporal, twenty five dollars per month.
Cosswains, quartermasters, quartergamers, captains of forecastic captains of toos, captains of afterTerd, captains of hold, coopers, painters, steward,

ooks, and masters of the band, each twenfy-four dor

cooks, and masters of the band, each twenfy-four dollars per month.

Musicians, twenty dollars per month.
Seamen, eighteen dollars per month.
Ordinary seamen, fifteen dollars per month.
Landsmen, twelve dollars per month.
Boys, eight dollars per month.
Firemen, first class, thirty dollars per month.
Firemen, second class, thirty dollars per month.
Firemen, second class, thirty dollars per month.
Coal-heavers, twenty dollars per month.
Sec. 22. And be it further enacted, That when a crew shall be required for a naval vessel, the Secretary of the Navy may, at his discretion, require the commander thereof to ship his own crew, assisted by his officers, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Navy may prescribe.
Sec. 23. And be it further enacted, That an increase of five hundred men shall be made to the marine corps, provided that no new appointments of captains, subordinates, or other officers of the marine corps, shall be made in consequence of such increase.
Sec. 24. And be it further enacted, That in addition to the bureaus now attached to the Navy Department, there shall be a bureau of courts-martial, and a bureau to be called the bureau of the personnel of the navy, to which shall be assigned such duties of the Navy Department as pertain to the personnel of the navy; and the orders of such bureau shall be considered as emanating from from the Secretary of the Navy, and shall have full force and effect as such, and all duties of said bureau shall be performed under his authority.
Sec. 25. And be it further enacted, That the Pre-

considered as emanating from the Secretary of the Navy, and shall have full force and effect as such, and all duties of said bureau shall be performed under his authority.

Sec. 25. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint a judge advocate for the naval service, who shall be learned in the law, and who shall receive for his services three thousand dollars per annum, and his travelling expenses. It shall be his duty to prepare, under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, all charges and specifications of charges to be preferred before naval courts-martial and courts of inquiry, and to keep accurate records thereof; to prepare specific instructions in each case to the acting judge advocate to be designated by him, under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy; to codify and arrange all the laws of Congress, and the rulings and decisions of the District, Circuit, and Supreme Courts of the United States, touching courts-martial and courts of inquiry; and to compile and submit to the Secretary of the Navy general instructions, forms, and principles, applicable to them, and the manner of conducting them, and to preserve perfect records of all such courts, and of the cases tried or heard before them; provided, that nothing herein shall preclude commanders of squadrons on foreign stations from ordering such courts, when, in their opinion, the exigencies of the public service may demand them, under such rules and regulations as said judge advocate general may prescribe.

Sec. 26. And he it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Navy shall appoint to each of said bureaus one chief clerk, who shall receive for his services sixteen hundred dollars per annum, and the other shall receive for his services twelve hundred dollars per annum; and two assistant clerks, one of whom shall receive for his services fourteen hundred dollars per annum, and the other shall receive for his services twelve hundred dollars per annum; and

Sec. 28. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, may hereafter appoint as chief of any bureau attached to the Navy Department, excepting the chiefs of the bureaus of Courts-Martial and Medicine and Surgery, any officer in the naval service above the rank of midshipman.

Sec. 29. And he it further enacted, That, from and after the passage of this act, the chiefs of bureaus attached to the Navy Department, except the chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, together with the Secretary of the Navy, shall constitute a navy beard, whereof the Secretary of the Navy shall by president ex officio, and of which, in the absence of the Secretary of the Navy, the senior officer present shall act as president.

the Secretary of the Navy, the senior officer present shall act as president.

Sec. 30. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Navy shall appoint a secretary of said navy board, who shall keep a record of the proceedings thereof, and, when required by two members of said board, shall record the ayes and noes on any question, and who shall receive for his services fifteen hundred dollars per annum.

Sec. 31. And be it further enacted, That said navy board shall convene daily. Sundays excepted, and

Sec. 31. And be it further enacted, That said navy board shall convene daily. Sundays excepted, and that a majority of said board shall determine all questions sai mitted to it.

Sec. 32. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Navy, whenever said navy board shall be equally divided upon any question, shall be entitled to a casting vote; and all decisions of said board shall be subject to the approval or disapproval of the said Secretary.

of the said Secretary.

Sec. 33. And be it further enacted, That the board Sec. 33. And be it further enacted, That the board constituted by this act shall be attached to the Navy Department, and shall perform all duties relative' to the procurement of naval stores and materials, and the construction, armament, and equipment, employment and officering of vessels of war, and to all questions concerning leave of absence or promotion, as well as all other matters connected with the naval establishment of the United States which may be submitted by the Secretary of the Navy for its consideration, subject at all times to his approval. And it shall be the duty of the chiefs of the bureaus, respectively, to carry out and execute the orders which may be referred to them from said board, unless otherwise directed by the Secretary of the Navy.

Sec. 34. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Navy may, at his discretion, prescribe such rules and regulations for the government of said navy board as are not inconsistent with the provi-

navy board as are not inconsistent with the provi-35. And be it further enacted, That nothing Sec. 35. And be it further enacted, That nothing in this act shall be construed so as to interfere with the relations between the Secretary of the Navy and the officers thereof, or to abridge or interfere with the authority of the President of the United States in his control and direction of the naval forces.

Obituary.

The decease of Hon. Charles Humphrey Atherton, says the Boston Post of the 12th inst., adds another to the list of distinguished men whom the country have recently been called to mourn. He was the son of Hon. Jeshua Atherton, who was a descendant of James Atherton, who was one of the founders of Lancaster, Massachusetts. Joshua Atherton was a graduate of Harvard in 1762, and settled in Amherst prior to the Revolution; and subsequently (1792) was representative to the General Court, a Senator in 1783, and that year was appointed Attorney General of the State. He died in 1809. He had one son and

six daughters.
Charles H. Atherton, the son, was born August 14, Charles H. Atherton, the son, was born August 14, 1773, graduated at Harvard College in 1794, commenced the practice of the law in Amherst in 1797, and son rose to eminence in his profession. He was a member of Congress in 1816 and 1817, and at the same time with Daniel Webster; and was also an ardent member of the federal party. But the most of his life was passed in professional pursuits. He won a distinguished reputation at the bar. He was one of that brilliant circle that has reflected so much honer on New Hampehire, and which includes in its list the names of Webster, Mason, Smith, Livermore, Bartlett, Woodbury, and Pierce; and by them he was respected for his colid attainments and exact habits of investigation. was respected for his solid attainments and exact habits of investigation. Nearly all the men of this stamp have united the persons of literature, in some one of the description.

Nearly all the men of this stamp have united the personic of literature, in some one of its departments, with that of professional life. So it was with Mr. Atherton. The collection of the New Hampshire Historical Society, of which he was an early member, bear witness to his industry and exact habits of mind. There will be found several memoirs of emiser, some of his various State, but replaces the nent sons of his rative State; but, perhaps, the most claborate of all is the fine annual address de-livered before the Society of 1831, in which he ex-amines the tenere by which real estate is holden, and the American policy of subdividing the soil. These contributions show the scholar of fine taste and of

the American policy of subdividing the soil. These contributions show the scholar of fine taste and of thorough learning.

In such pursaits, continued down to the day of his death, Mr. Atherton lived on to a ripe old age, calloying that respect which his great personal worth, united to long and useful service, so universally inspired. He was in the enjoyment of his usual health on the 1st instant, but died on the 8th. He married Mary Ann Toppan, daughter of Hon. Charles G. Atherton, recently reelected to the Senate, and one daughter.

Law Intellizence. Law Intelligence.

Cother of Appeals, Jan. 12.—The argument of
No. 221, People vs. Cook, concluded.
No. 73. Astor, appellant, vs. L'Amoureux, respendent. Schmitted.

spendent. Sebmitted.
SUPPLEME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, JAS.
11.—No. 24. Horace C. Sibby, et al., vs. Elisha.
Feete.—In error to the Circuit Court of the United.
States for New York.
Mr. Justice Cuults delivered the opinion of this Court, affirming the judgment of the said Circuit.
Court, with costs and legal interest.
No. 121. S. Baldwin's administrator vs. R. S.
Coxe.—Mr. Chief Justice Targy delivered the opinion of this Court, overruling the motion to dismiss this appeal.

48. Stephen W. Doss, appellant, vs. Wim.

Tyack, et al.—The argument of this cause was com-menced by Mr. Allen for the appellant, and continued by Mr. Shetwood for the appellees. Adjourned.

The Hill Green.—This company of citizen soldlery went upon their first annual execution, to the Thatched Cot-tage, Jersey City, on the 12th. They were under the com-mand of Capt. J. D. Lawrence. They made a very time show, and hot for some valuable prizes, after which they at down to a sumptuous distance.

A line of magnetic telegraph is about to be established along the route of the railroad between Rahi-ucre and Wheeling.